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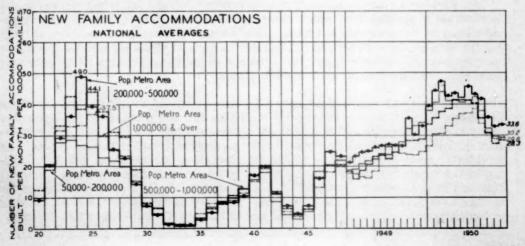
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## GOVERNMENT FIGURES SHOW END OF HOUSING SHORTAGE

HE first few figures are now available from the 1950 Census of Housing. While they are not complete, they present several thought-provoking facts. From 1940 to 1950 the number of nonfarm households increased from 27, -748, 000 to 36, 626, 000. This represents a rise of 8, 878, 000, or 32%. During this same decade the number of nonfarm dwelling units increased from 29, 683, 000 to 39, -390, 000. The number of nonfarm dwelling units has, therefore, risen 9, 707, 000, or 32.7%. In other words, despite the tremendous increase in the number of households since 1940, there has been an evengreater increase in the number of nonfarm dwelling units. The number of nonfarm households has increased 8, 878, 000, while the number of nonfarm dwelling units has increased 9, 707, 000. This indicates that there have been 829, 000 more nonfarm units added than the increase in the number of households.

If we examine the figures a bit further we find that by subtracting the number of 1940 households from the number of 1940 dwelling units we had a surplus of 1, 935, -000 nonfarm dwelling units in that year. This was right at  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$  vacancy. By treating the 1950 figures in the same manner we find that in 1950 there were 2, 764, 000 more nonfarm dwelling units than there were nonfarm households. The apparent surplus at that time was just a shade over 7%.

We intend to pursue this matter in greater detail in the March Trends Bulletin, but right now we are more perplexed than ever over the continuing "critical" housing shortage. Perhaps some reason for it may be found in the 55% increase since 1940 in the number of one-person households.



## EXPLANATION OF CHARTS

Private residential building in all metropolitan areas of the United States as defined by the 1940 Census is charted on the following pages. The 140 areas include all areas in which the central city has a population of more than 50,000.

In each city all suburbs, incorporated and unincorporated, have been contacted, and in all except fourteen it has been possible to include practically all of the suburbs within the metropolitan area. For example, the New York City figure includes the building in 305 suburban communities; Philadelphia, 154; Pittsburgh, 157; Chicago, 99; and Detroit, 65. In all, more than 2200 communities are represented on these charts.

On the charts the figures are expressed as the number of new family units provided per 10,000 families in each metropolitan area. In this computation, a single-family dwelling counts one, a two-family dwelling counts two, and a twenty-four family apartment counts twenty-four. All Federally subsidized slum clearance and war housing projects have been excluded; however, buildings privately built and financed with government loans are included on the charts.

The blue italicized numerals on each chart give the number of private new family accommodations built in the last three months for which figures are available; these are actual figures and are not adjusted for the number of families. The red italicized numerals give the corresponding figures for the corresponding period of a year ago.

It should be noticed that separate averages (medians) have been used for four groupings of metropolitan areas. The average number of new family accommodations built per month per 10,000 families is shown from 1920 to the present for metropolitan areas having from 50,000 to 200,000 people (the solid red line); for areas having from 200,000 to 500,000 people (the beaded red line); for areas having from 500,000 to 1,000,000 people (the dash-dot line); and for those areas having a population of over 1,000,000 (the dashed red line). Eighty areas fall into the first category; thirty-eight into the second; and eleven each into the third and fourth.

On each area chart is shown in red the national average for areas in its grouping in contrast to the blue line, which shows the figures for the specific area. The averages used on the area charts are medians. A median average is found by arranging the data in order of size and selecting the amount at the midpoint. Because a median average thus eliminates the influence of the two extremes, it gives a very good picture of the typical area in each group.

On the chart on page 125 we have also shown national averages for each of the groupings of metropolitan areas - (1) 50,000 to 200,000 population; (2) 200,000 to 500,000 population; (3) 500,000 to 1,000,000 population; and (4) 1,000,000 population and over. These averages should more properly be called arithmetic means. An arithmetic mean is obtained by adding the amounts of all the items and then dividing by the number of items. It will be noticed that the arithmetic mean, being influenced by areas with a greatly accelerated rate of new building, is above the median average of each of the groupings. The arithmetic means are given for each grouping in order that a comparison of new building on a volume basis may be made.

